[illegible] then, the whole Summer through with candle-light, which is not necessary for those who enjoy the morning.

And lastly, those who spend the night in labor, and the morning in sleep, lose that time which is the best fitted for labor. After every sleep we are renovated in the properest sense of the word, we rise in the morning, always taller than at night; we have have then more pliability, powers, and juices; in a word, more of the characteristics of youth, while at night, our bodies are drier and more exhausted, and the properties of old age then prevail. One, therefore, may consider each day as a sketch in miniature, of human life, in which the morning represents youth; noon manhood; and evening, old age. Who would not, then employ the youthful part of each day for labor, rather than begin his work in the evening, the period of old age and debility? In the morning, all nature appears freshest and most engaging; the mind at that period is also clearest, and possesses most strength and energy. It is not, as at night, worn out, and rendered unequal, by the multifarious impressions of the day, by business and fatigue; it is then more original, and possesses its natural powers. This is the period of new mental creation, of clear conceptions and exalted ideas. Never does man enjoy the sensation of his own existence so purely and in so great perfection as in a beautiful morning. He who neglects this period, neglects the youth of his life."

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE PUSYITES.

It may be doubted whether Lord Palmerston ever performed an act, so in his ministerial capacity, more calculated to render him popular with the country than his refusal, referred to in our paper yesterday, to advise her Majesty to grant her usual letter authorising collections to be made in churches for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Puseyism, as we remarked yesterday, never received a heavy a blow since it first assumed a definite shape and acquired a name in the religious world. It is said—and we can well believe it—to have inspired a measure of consternation in the Tractarian camp, unprecedented in the history of the semi-Popish system. Puseyite prelates and the Tractarian clergy are described to us as being utterly astounded on receiving intelligence not only of the refusal of the Home Secretary to give the further sanction of her Majesty to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, but for the pointblank, energetic manner in which he told the Bishop of London, the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Gladstone, that that society was tainted with the Tractarian leaven, and that, consequently, nothing would induce him to change his determination.

It would be impossible to over-estimate the importance of the manner in which Lord Palmerston has acted in this matter. The Anglican Church, at home and abroad, has by means of this society and the National Society, been for some years past gradually undergoing a Romanism process; and, unless some check had been given to it, there cannot be a question that the Church of England would have become openly and avowedly Popish, mainly by means of these two societies. The Episcopal establishment is already virtually Romish. It is a well ascertained fact, that out of the 12,000 or 13,000 clergymen in the Anglican Church, not more than 3,000 inculcate, or hold sound Protestant evangelical principles. The remainder are more or less tinctured with Tractarianism, of that extreme High Churchmen, which is but little better, seeing it ignores everything that is vital and distinctive in the Gospel scheme.

It remains to be seen what effect the bold step which Lord Palmerston has taken, will have on the conduct of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It remains also to be seen, how the National Society, which is perhaps even more Romish than the other, will demean itself, now that it has been informed that her Majesty's Letter will hereafter be withheld from it also. We can easily picture to ourselves the indignation, as well as consternation, which the step that the Home Secretary has taken will inspire in every Tractarian breast. We fully expect that matters will now be brought to a crisis. The Puseyites cannot safely submit to the rebuffs they have received, and the indignities which Lord Palmerston has heaped upon them. They have for some years past been showing themselves increasingly restive under State control. If they be men of spirit—if they have faith in their principles—if they have any respect for their consistency, they will at once and openly renounce all allegiance to a State which thus frustrates their schemes, upsets all their most cherished plans, and affronts them to their very face.

We have often said that Lord Palmerston was by far the most staunch Protestant in the Cabinet, although his name had not been much associated in the public mind with the cause of Protestantism. The proof which his lordship has just given of his hostility to the Popery which is so rampant in the pulpits and pews of the Anglican Church, though concealed under the cover of a Protestant name, will be hailed by the country with universal and expressible joy. The noble lord deserves all the greater credit for the bold and manly course which he has adopted, when it is remembered that he is a member of an essentially Tractarian Cabinet. The Premier himself, it is no secret, has his Puseyite predilections. The Duke of Newcastle as we showed the other day, is hopelessly in the hands of the Romanizing party in the Church. What Mr. Gladstone is, it needs not that we should tell. He is not only a Tractarian, but is believed to be secretly a member of the Society of Jesuits. Mr. Sidney Herbert is as thorough-going a Tractarian as Dr. Pusey could wish, Mr. Cardwell's leanings, too, are notoriously in a Puseyite direction. Nor is Sir James Graham free from the Tractarian taint. Others of the Coalition are affected to a greater or less extent by the semi-Popish heresy. It was, therefore, we say again, a bold stroke on the part of Lord Palmerston to act in the way he has done with regard to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and to intimate in plain terms to two of his official colleagues in the presence of the Bishop of London, that he was prepared to pursue with the kindred institution—the National Society.

This decided and courageous exhibition of Protestantism on the part of the Home Secretary will rally the whole of the country around his lordship. With all his drawbacks—and none have pointed out these with greater frequency or freedom than ourselves—he is the most popular of living statesmen. From this day, he will become more popular than ever. In his person the friends of Protestantism will find an embodiment of their cause. In fighting the battle against Popery, the country will look to Lord Palmerston as their leader amongst the statesmen of the day. From his position, both as a member of the Government and as a man of influence in the House of Commons, he will be to the Protestant people of these realms a tower of strength.

But how will the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Gladstone act after meeting with so marked a rebuff from their colleague? We cannot conceive it possible that they will remain in a cabinet in which he occupies a prominent position. Neither, we should suppose, can Mr. Sidney Herbert, or other Tractarians whose names we have mentioned. They are bound, if they have any regard for their own characters, any sincere attachment to their principles as Tractarians, to propose to Lord Aberdeen one of the two alternatives—either that Lord Palmerston should cease to be a member of the cabinet, or that he accept their resignations. Less than this they cannot do, without bringing deep and lasting dishonour on themselves. It will, indeed, be strange should the step the Home Secretary has taken prove the means of breaking up the Coalition, after having so long survived the grave differences which we well know to have existed among them, with regard both to the Turkish question and the new Reform Bill. And yet the thing is by no means unlikely. It is, on the contrary, exceedingly probable. Lord Palmerston is not the man to retrace his steps even if he would; and he cannot even if he would. He will and must persist in his determination to withhold the great Queen's Letter authorising collections for either of the two Tractarian Societies. And as this we say, Puseyites in the Coalition Government, must be regarded personally affronted by the unceremonious manner in which the Home Secretary spoke of their principles, and the indignity we question them, we do not see how they can, consistently with their honour in social estimation, remain in office. But even if they would, the Premier dare not. For, even if they would, the Premier dare not, on whom they chiefly depend for their support in the public mind, will not allow them to sit in the same cabinet as Lord Palmerston.

[illegible] Railway.—A Railway, [illegible] to Fredericton, [illegible] the Provincial Government have subscribed £150,000.

TEMPERANCE.

Published at the charge and under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Sons of Temperance of Saint John.

From the reiterated declarations of the Committee of the Anti-Maine Law Association, that their object is to shew that "conviction," or in other words, law, is incompetent to effect the suppression of intemperance, we were led to suppose they would overwhelm us with a mass of proof in support of their views. Up to the present time, however, all the "statistical and historical information" they have adduced has been, the failure of an English law imposing high duties on *spirits*—the statement of the Governor of Vermont "that the present law has proved ineffectual,"—a *statement* by an anonymous writer, that the Maine Law is not enforced in the city of Bangor,—and the assertion, that the Liquor Law of this Province is ineffectual in preventing the sale of liquors. This is their whole case, so far as relates to the failure of coercive measures. Against this we have adduced the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Hatley, City Missionary of Portland—the Rev. Father Burgess, of Maine, (see Morning News of 21st Nov.)—the statement of over four hundred citizens of Portland, (News, 14th Nov.)—the testimony of a Grand Jury of Vermont, (New-Brunswicker, 24th Nov.)—and the official statistics of the numbers committed to the Portland Alms House and House of Correction since 1849, showing a *very decided decrease* of cases arising from drunkenness. The failure of the English law does not affect the point at issue, as it was totally different from the Prohibitory Act now sought for; and enacted in a different state of public sentiment.

With respect to Vermont, we beg to submit the testimony of ex-Governor Eaton, of that State, who says,—"That the law has exerted an immense influence, and accomplished great good, is as plain to him whose eyes are not closed to the light of truth, as the light of the sun is to him who opens his eyes at noonday; or, if they have not been darkened by paralysis, or relieved by cataract." We have abundant other proof of a similar character, which we could give, did space permit.

The only other item of "statistical and historical evidence" requiring notice, is, the asserted insufficiency of the present liquor law of this Province. That law is not the law of temperance men; at the foot of this article will be found some of the reasons which account for its failure.

Though the above is all the *evidence* furnished by the Committee, upon the inefficiency of temperance legislation, it is not all that has been *asserted* in respect to the alleged failure of legal measures. For from it, They have asserted, many times over, that the prohibitory law is inoperative in those States which have adopted it. They have even quoted their own statements as proof. Witness the following. In the New-Brunswicker of Dec. 3d, they say,—"We have shewn in the former part of this article that the law cannot be carried out." Would it not be supposed, from this confident "we have shewn," that the words had reference to some conclusive testimony? But what do we find? The Committee's *bold assertion* merely; not a particle of *proof*. Some of these assertions are grossly and wickedly false, particularly that which says, "The law is not in favour in Maine, where it originated."

Another of their statements is to the effect that "a majority of the Committee of the Vermont House of Representatives have recommended a return to the license system;" but subsequent accounts inform us, that this recommendation was not adopted, neither were any material alterations made in the law of that State, which is yet, in the view of temperance men, superior to the law of Maine.

The Committee also published some of the doings of the Boston Union (ex-liquor sellers) Association, but they have refrained from disclosing the fact, that at two late attempts to elect a Mayor, in Boston, the candidate of that body was signally defeated.

The Committee of the Association having appealed to the Scripture, we have challenged them to produce a single text from the Bible which connects the sanction of God with the use of *intoxicating* drinks. This they have failed to do. Against their assumption that all the wines of Scripture possessed inebriating qualities, we have quoted the opinions of Dr. A. Clarke, Dr. Nott, and Archdeacon Jeffreys, who, with a host of other distinguished writers, maintain the doctrine, that anciently, as well as in modern times, there were distinct kinds of wines, some of which were intoxicating, and others not. The Committee of the Association, in desperation at their inability to meet these authorities, and the Scripture facts we have furnished them, establishing the same view—have done what they could: they put a bold face upon the affair, and pronounced the opinions supported by these eminent biblical scholars—*glaring absurdities, which "none but fanatics could be induced to give assent to."*

But the climax of their inconsistency is reached when they charge us with misrepresentation, and the employment of abusive epithets. It is *they* who have grossly misrepresented us. We gave illustrations of this in the New Brunswicker of the 15th ult., and Morning News of the 12th ult., and we find another, and a glaring case, in the former paper of the 24th ult., wherein they say—"The Sons do not consider the Sabbath more worthy of obedience than any purely human law."

We indignantly hurl back upon our opponents the charge of having used "abusive epithets." We have not hesitated to expose, broad and bare to the light of day, the fallacies contradictions, and absurdities, contained in their articles; but we have never descended, *as they have*, to the employment of abusive language. The only thing they specify in support of their charge is, our application of the term "wretches" to those who furnish liquor to persons "incapable of self government." We did not apply the term to liquor-sellers generally. But let the reader note some of the *courteous* remarks that have been made upon us by these complainers of "abusive epithets." They have called us vindictive and fanatical men;"—"an hypocritical organization;" They have charged us with "ignorance," "shuffling;" compared us with scoffers and deists. They have denominated the advocates of the Maine Law, selfish men, labouring for political purposes; and have classed them with Mormons, Millerites, and Spiritual Rappers. Yet these wholesale dealers in the vilest terms of reproach have the coolness to charge us with "abusing" them.

The charge of "hypocrisy," from an association, headed by a liquor-seller, officered by liquor-sellers, and composed mainly of liquor-sellers—combined for the purpose of opposing a law against the liquor traffic, and *pretending to be actuated by a regard for the interests of the temperance cause*—may well excite a smile; particularly when it is remembered that those against whom the accusation is made, cannot possibly have any selfish object to serve, in their expenditure of time and money for the promotion of a prohibitory law; while the *intimate connection* between opposition to that law and the interests of the Association, is clearly obvious.

In their last article the Committee ask,—"When did the Sons repudiate the liquor law? We answer—Within a week after its passage. See the Temperance Telegraph of 1st April, 1852. The exact words made use of are,—"Temperance men repudiate the law altogether."

The opposing Committee, finding their proofs of the insufficiency of the law fail them, have shifted their ground. They seem now to admit that the law may expel intoxicating liquors, their present objection being founded on the supposition that it will. They wrote from the Quebec Morning Chronicle, an extract which tells Maine law advocates they may obtain "valuable information and instruction" from the article on "Narcotics," in Blackwood. The writer in the Chronicle "very much fears" that the enforcement of the Maine law will drive people to the use of opium, an evil, he says, "a thousand times more dreadful." We must refer *him* to Blackwood for "information and instruction." He will there find that other causes than the prohibition of liquors, produce the opium-eating propensities of the Mahometans; since *wine drinking* professors of that faith also use the narcotic; and since in England, amidst abundance of fermented liquors, the consumption of the drug is largely on the increase. He will also find, from the same article in Blackwood, a refutation of his fancy that opium-eating is greater will than brandy-drinking. See the quotations from Dr. Eatwell, and the book by Quincy, the *English Opium-Eater*, published in Blackwood for November, pages 615, 616. In one an extract of our opponents, "we leave them to ponder on these (their own) authorities."

The opposing Committee go on to say,—"The Sons continue to keep on the word *glutton*." We beg to say, there is no further necessity for our using it, inasmuch as they have more fully unveiled themselves than we could do, in the extracts given the public. They say the word glutton (translated Acts xi. 13, "new wine,") "is not, properly speaking, applied to wine, being merely intended to express the juice of ripe grapes." Such juice is unintoxicating; the Bible calls it wine, therefore it is *unintoxicating wine*.

Since by the confession of our opponents themselves, the Scriptures in one passage, speak of "the juice of ripe grapes" *as wine*, how can they positively assert that "all the wines of Scripture were more or less intoxicating"? What assurance have they, that the wine which is referred to in the Holy Oracles as causing joy and gladness; the wine which is associated with corn and oil as a blessing; that made by our Saviour at Cana; and used by Him at the institution of the last supper—was a fermented beverage, rather than "the juice of fresh grapes"? It is a *matter of fact* not of *argument*, that the latter article was used as a beverage, and called *wine*, the conclusion therefore is irresistible, that the quality of Scripture wines must be determined by the mode in which they are referred to in the sacred volume, and not from our *present acceptation* of the term "wine," used in our English translation.

We subjoin a few of the reasons of the failure of the New Brunswick liquor law; they will be found more fully detailed in Avery's, and the Temperance Almanacs.

First. In several Counties of the Province, and in the Cities of Saint John and Fredericton, the usual Liquor Licenses were granted for a year from May last, and consequently, as regards these places, the law has no force whatever—one of its clauses providing that it shall not take effect against holders of Licenses granted prior to the time of its going into operation.

Second. In various localities adjacent to the places where Licenses have been granted, no attempt has been made to enforce the law, because it is felt that so far as relates to the prevention of drunkenness, any such attempt would be useless, since the vicinity of licensed places of sale affords every facility that the consumers of liquor could desire for procuring the stimulant; and any check upon the illegal vender would merely have the effect of adding to the sales and profits of the licensed dealer, a consummation that would be of no advantage to the cause of sobriety.

Third. In places where neither of these hindrances to the law's operation exist, the difficulties in the way of procuring the conviction of the illicit vender are so great, that the friends of Temperance consider it useless to make the attempt.—These difficulties arise from *alterations and omissions* in the existing law, of several important features contained in the Bill *originally* submitted to the Legislature, to say nothing of the *interpolations* which render it technically obscure and imperfect.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Jan. 26, 1854.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the steam ships *Baltic*, of the Collins line, and *Europa*, of the Cunard line—both arrived at New York, intelligence to the 31st December has been received; though nothing of striking importance is contained in the despatches.

From Constantinople advices are received that the peace project has been commenced; and that the Porte manifests a pacific disposition.

St. Petersburgh.—The latest accounts received, report the only sign of anticipations of war noticeable in the state of trade, was a rise in prices of some imported articles.

Paris, Dec. 28.—The rumoured return of Lord Palmerston has caused a fall in the funds.

Accounts from Vienna of the 24th state, that the Persians and Russians had opened direct communications, and that the Russian General Yermoloff, commands the Persian forces.

India and China.—The details of the news by the overland India and China mail are at hand.

Dates from Shanghae are to the 2d Nov. There was no new feature to report on the war. Constant fighting continued, with but little results on either side.

Amoy, on Nov. 5th, was expected to be speedily retaken by the imperialists.

At Canton there was nothing new. The city remained quiet. Trade in imports was again languid, and the late improvement in yarns and shirtings was not maintained. Exchange had fallen to 5s 6d per dollar. The price of tea was maintained, and fine qualities were scarce.

At Shanghae shipments of tea were active. In imports there was but little doing. Exchange on England 6s. 6d.

The Russians were concentrating their forces in the vicinity of Kalafat. Some skirmishes were occuring but no important action had taken place between the Russians and Turks.

A treaty has been ratified between Russia and Persia. On the 18th Dec., the Persians were preparing to attack Bagdad.

Lord Dudley Stewart, the able and consistent friend of Poland, is at Constantinople, trying to persuade the Sultan to organize a Polish legion.

The British Parliment are to assemble on the 31st of January.

Sweden and Denmark have formed an armed league against Russia.

Markets.—The arrivals of grain were moderate. Wheat advanced 4d to 1s. on the week. Flour is dearer. Indian Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. Little doing in Provisions. Tea quiet. Tallow advanced. Iron higher; prices anticipated.

Liverpool, 29th Dec.—Breadstuffs very firm.—Quotations remain unchanged. Overdue cargoes will get a good market.

Money in demand; but no inconvient scarcity. Business in general healthy.

Dennas's Fleet.—We have the most gratifying accounts from the British Fleet in the Turkish waters. The ships' companies are healthy, contented, and happy, and are reported "ready for anything." They are efficient in every respect, and keep up an *esprit* which it is most gratifying to the officers to promote. The exchange of anchorage—Beycos Bay for Besika Bay—was a most agreeable one, for 700, and sometimes 1000 men, are now allowed leave to go on shore daily, and they return to their ships without causing any disturbances amongst the Turkish population. Jack will have been, indeed, a great traveller by the time he arrives home.

The Late Lord George Bentinck.—A medal comemorative of this distinguished member of the Protectionist party is now being distributed among the subscribers to the Bentinck Testimonial. The execution of this memorial was confided by the committee to Mr. Wyon, who has produced a work well worthy of his reputation, and at the same time has succeeded in conveying a striking likeness of the deceased nobleman. The reverse bears the following inscription:—"Brave, earnest, generous, unselfish, true—he won the confidence and fitted the attachment of a great party, which his patriotism had inspired with courage and his self devotion had animated with zeal." The philosophic observer in after times will remark with surprise that the mournful decease of their leader was so soon followed by the extinction of the "great party" whose pious regard dedicated this medal to his memory; and, while he acknowledges those awful decrees of Providence which snatch away the great of the earth without a moment's warning, will rejoice that, by the dispensations of the same Providence, this tribute to Lord George Bentinck's many merits should have been spontaneous in every sense of the word, both as regarded the party and chief.

Pitcairn's Island.—The many friends of the Rev. G. A. Hobbs in England will be glad to learn that he has safely returned to his flock on Pitcairn's Island. Rear Admiral Moresby, commander in chief of the Naval station in the Pacific, who brought Mr. Nobbs away from the island, with a view to his ordination, in the autumn of 1852, landed him in good health and spirits at Pitcairn's Island on the 15th of May last. The joy of the inhabitants on seeing their tried friend once more, was exceedingly great; but they were astonished at that time from the double calamity of drought and a scarcity of food. The Admiral most generously supplied them with provisions from the Portland, and has since sent them out from Valparaiso not only some supplies to make up for the failure of their crops, but a strong, well-built schooner, which he expects will prove of great value to them.

From China.—Accounts from China, by way of California, are down to the 4th Nov.—Pekin had not been taken, but the insurgents were not far distant. Shanghae was captured after three or four days of street fighting, by the small sword society, (a branch of the rebels,) in the beginning of Sept., and was soon after besieged by the Imperialists. A letter of the 4th Nov., (the latest dates,) says—"The insurgents are in high spirits, having plenty of powder and rice, and their opponents are much disheartened. Mr. Reynolds, an Englishman was captured by the imperialists when he was aiding the rebels, and they were talking of executing him. The British Consul repaired to interfere. The rebels now are acknowledged to be good christians by foreign protestants, in China. There have been several important skirmishes in the provinces of Haunan, in which the rebels were victorious.

[Mr. Reynolds is a native of this City, the eldest son of the late Mr. William Reynolds, bookseller, and, we understand, he had been employed as an interpreter on several important missions in China.]—*Ed. Courier.*

The news of the capture of Shanghae by the small sword society had produced a great sensation, and many of the foreign residents were of opinion that Canton would soon rise and expel the Mandarins.

The Cape Breton Tragedy.—Nicholas Henry Martin, Esquire, who deliberately shot Archibald O. Dodd, at Sydney, Cape Breton, has been fully committed for trial at the Supreme Court of that place. On the examination, no new fact was elicited, beyond that of the prisoner having deliberately, and without previous conversation, shot the deceased with a pistol in the store of George E. Burchell. The deceased was near the door at the time, and was apparently in the act of going out in order to avoid Martin, when the latter stepped up and shot Dodd near the left shoulder at the back. Martin had previously wished to leave the country and take his daughter away; but not being able to accomplish this conveniently, he came to the rash determination of sacrificing the person who, it is stated, had seduced his child—this being the cause of the unfortunate affair. A loaded pistol was found under the coat of the deceased; and a few days previous he had stated to Mr. Burchell, that in consequence of the threats of Martin, he (Dodd) should be prepared for him, but would use his pistol only in self-defence. On the first day's examination, Martin was unassisted by any Solicitor, the professional gentlemen having declined to appear on his behalf; on the second day he was aided by Evanson Leonard, Esq., Attorney-at-Law.

St John and Liverpool Line of Packet Ships.—We have received from Messrs. W. & R. Wright and J. & R. Reed, owners of the above line, their Prospectus for the establishment of Screw Steamers between this port and Liverpool, which we insert with pleasure:

"The St. John and Liverpool Line of Packet Ships have now been in successful operation since February, 1853; during which time they have landed at this Port, *thirteen* cargoes of Goods and a large number of Passengers, without accident, and free from disease. They have also established a character for punctuality, which, the Owners trust, has been satisfactory to their Patrons.

While tendering their thanks for past favors, the owners beg leave to announce that the Packets will sail from Liverpool twice each month during the current year, and would respectfully solicit from Importers a continuance of their confidence.

In conformity with the onward spirit of the age, two first class Screw Steam Ships have been contracted for, and are now in course of construction by the celebrated builder, John Laird, Esq., of Birkenhead, to be of about 1600 tons each, in speed and every other respect equal to any Screw Steamers now traversing the Atlantic; one to be launched in April, the other in May next. These Boats are being built specially to ply between Liverpool and this Port, under the impression that New Brunswick will extend to this enterprise such encouragement as is granted to like undertakings by other countries. It is intended to make application at the next meeting of the Legislature for a grant of £10,000 per annum, for ten years, for carrying the Mails, and if it is considered that the establishment of the proposed Line, would be of advantage to the Province, and the desired aid be secured by a grant of the sum specified yearly for ten years, the Boats will be placed upon the route, but if not, they must seek employment in some other trade, where they would be more likely to pay."

Our Harbour.—We believe that it is admitted in all directions, that our noble harbor is gradually filling up with sawdust, mud, and other refuse, more particularly about the wharves, where deep water accommodation is most wanted. Many of the vessels that now frequent the port are of a large class, and it is of the greatest possible consequence to our trade that suitable deep water wharves should be provided for large ships. We are informed that at many of the slips where vessels of a large tonnage could easily come in and unload, a few years ago, they cannot now do so, owing to the accumulation of mud and other rubbish; and we have heard it suggested that the only way to remedy this evil would be to keep a dredging machine at work occasionally in the harbor and slips. The same machine could also be used for deepening some parts of the river, where steamboats frequently experience difficulty in getting over. The dredging machine that formerly belonged to the Province, we believe, was not a good one, but we presume an efficient one could easily be got, similar to those used in many other harbors, more especially in Great Britain. This would be a legitimate and fair charge on the revenue of the Province, as a great deal of our prosperity depends on having a good harbour at this port; and we trust the subject will receive the consideration of our Legislature at its next session.—*Courier.*

We are glad to find that the condition of our harbour is exciting that attention which it should have received from our merchants and the public press long before. The erection of deep water wharves will not remedy the evil in its whole extent, as it is well enough known they offer an obstruction to rubbish flowing out of the harbour, which is consequently deposited in the slips. The extension of the wharves, therefore, continued without discretion, will within a comparatively short period so reduce the St. John harbour, both in depth and size, as to make it insignificant as the grand receptacle of the magnificent rivers with which it communicates. The only remedy for such a national evil as the filling up of the St. John harbour, we conceive to be in the suggestions of the *Courier*. A dredging machine, of the most approved construction, should be purchased forthwith, and it will be found that there is ample material for its continued employment for a considerable length of time.

New Steamers.—It is stated in American papers that a new Steamer will be placed on the line between Portland and St. John next season.

Efforts are also being made in this City and in Westmoreland County, to procure Stock for a first class iron Steamer, to run between this port and the head of the Bay of Fundy, which it is expected will cost about £13,000. A substantial and speedy vessel on this route is much needed, and we trust the project will be forthwith accomplished. There cannot be the least doubt but it will pay well.

Religious Intelligencer.—In our last issue we omitted to notice the new and enlarged series of the above newspaper. It is published under the patronage of the members of the "Free Christian Baptist Church," and printed by Mr. George W. Day. It presents a very neat appearance.

The *Courier* came out on Saturday last, in an enlarged form, and very much improved in appearance.

The dwelling house of W. H. Street, Esq., in the Parish of Simonds, about four miles from the city, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th instant, together with most of his furniture.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO—DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF THOSE ON BOARD.

New York, Jan. 13th.—The steamship San Francisco was caught in a gale, on the night of the 24th December, and disabled. Soon after a heavy sea swept her decks, and washed overboard 240 passengers, including Col. S. B. Washington, Lieut. Smith, Capt. H. B. Field, and Major Taylor and wife. The ship drifted about until the morning of the 5th, when she was fallen in with by the ship Three Bells from Glasgow, bark Kilby for Boston, and the ship Antarctic for Liverpool, in lat 38 lon. 30, which vessels took off the crew and the remaining passengers. The troops were divided among the three vessels; Maj. F. O. Wyse, and Lieut. A. A. Winder are on board the Three Bells; Maj. Gates, Maj. Marchant, Capt. Judd, Lieut. Freemont, Lieut. Lesser, Lieut. Van Vorst, and all the ladies, except Mrs. Taylor are on board the bark Kilby, bound to Boston; Lieut. C. S. Winder and Lieut. T. C. Chandler are on board the Antarctic. The Three Bells arrived here this evening. Her spars and sails were blown away on the night of the 24th.

On the morning of the 25th the engine stopped, the piston rod breaking off, leaving the vessel totally unmanageable, the sea striking her tremendous blows under the guards, and tearing up the planking fore and aft on both sides. At the same time she began making water, when the troops were organized into water bailing gangs.

At 9 o'clock on the 26th a heavy sea struck her amidships, carrying away both smoke stacks, all the upper saloon, and staving the quarter deck and washing overboard a large number of passengers, including Col. Washington, Maj. Taylor and wife, Capt. Field, Lieut Smith, two ladies, names unknown, three civilians who were also unknown, and 150 United States Artillery troops. At the same time three were killed namely; Brooks, a waiter, the barber of the boat, and the carpenter's brother, named Decket.

On the 28th spoke bark Kilby, of Boston, bound to Boston, who lay by until three o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th, getting passengers on board. Upwards of one hundred got on board, men, women and children, including the officers before reported and their families, Capt. Judd and wife, Lieut. Freemont and family, G. W. Aspinwall, and J. L. Graham. At night, wind increasing, with squally weather, the Kilby let go our hawser at ten o'clock, and nothing was seen of her afterwards. The gale continued throughout the 30th and 31st, and a large number of men were sick and dying. On the morning of January 1st spoke British ship Three Bells, which lay by us off and on until 3d, when her boat came alongside. On the same day the ship Antarctic, from New York for Liverpool, came in sight and bore down for her. On Wednesday, the 4th, both ships commenced taking off her passengers, provisions and water, and at sunset on the 5th had them all on board. The next morning took of the crew and officers, Capt. Watkins being the last man to leave the San Francisco. The Three Bells brings into this port 238 souls, including passengers, troops, officers and seamen of the steamer. There were eleven deaths among the crew of the steamer from the time she was disabled up to January 8th.

Circuit Court.—The Court has been occupied for the last few days with the criminal business. On Tuesday the trial of William Collins, one of the seamen on board the brig J. Cohen, was put on his trial for the murder of another seaman named Francis Taylor. Arthur Thorpe, the principal witness, was also concerned in the affray—but his testimony was given in such a manner as could not lead to the conviction of Collins. In fact, the general impression appeared to be, that Thorpe was the more guilty party of the two.—The other witness was James Smith, who was lying ill in his birth at the time, and did not take any part in the bloody deed; his testimony, however, led to nothing conclusive. The Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving the box.

It is a subject of sincere regret to every friend of justice, that the guilty parties in this horrid transaction could not be punished according to their deserts. In this affair, the circumstances were plain that a murder had been committed; it was acknowledged by the prisoners themselves that they struck the deceased, and unmercifully maltreated him, and although they denied having thrown him overboard, yet it was quite certain that when the wounded man was in the water, they made no effort to save him, and did not give the least alarm; they afterwards rifled his chest of its contents, thereby showing their utter depravity, and recklessness of the loss of their comrade. That it was a cool, deliberate murder, there cannot be the least doubt, and the only regret is, that sufficient evidence was not given to the jury in order to lead to a conviction.

It appears that Thorpe bears a very bad character. On Wednesday he was convicted of having stolen a watch from the vessel in which he came to this port, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.—*New Brunswicker.*

Thomas Knowles, a cartman, was tried and acquitted on a charge of uttering base coin.

Henry Walsh was convicted for an assault on Mr. Gerow, of the Treasury Department, and for obstructing the officers thereof in the discharge of their duty. Some trifling *informality* in the proceedings in this case remains for decision of the Court above.

A man named McCafferty was found guilty of an assault upon Stevens, a woodboat man, at Indian Town.

☞ We have no account of the English Mail—which is past due—having arrived at Halifax, up to the time of our going to press.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Hiram Bostick, of the Parish of Kingston, head of Long Reach, was instantly killed by the fall of a tree upon him, which he was chopping in the woods on Friday last. He was a good man and much esteemed among his numerous friends and acquaintances. A wife and several children are left to mourn their sudden and melancholy bereavement.

On Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Cavalier H. Jouett, Esq., Landing Surveyor of the Treasury Department at this port, died suddenly at his residence in Morris-street. On Sunday, Mr. Jouett attended, with his family, the services at Trinity Church, apparently in his usual good health; on Monday afternoon he was witness at the Supreme Court in the case of Henry Walsh, for an assault on some of the Treasury officers, where it is likely he became excited, and on going home he complained of illness, and in a short period afterwards suddenly expired. Mr. Jouett was much respected in this community, and a large number of friends and acquaintances will sincerely regret his unexpected removal, and sympathise with his family in their sudden bereavement.

Daniel Rogers, master of the American schr. *Eliza* of Richmond, Va., was killed on board that vessel by a heavy sea, which knocked him under the boat, on the 20th December last. An inquest was held on the body, and his remains interred at Barrington, N. S.

Mechanics' Institute.—M. H. Perley, Esq., delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture at the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening, on "Canada and the Valley of St. Lawrence." After briefly noticing the general features of the several Provinces, forming British North America, the learned lecturer pointed out the course of the St. Lawrence, from its source north of Lake Superior to its mouth below Quebec, and in doing so, gave a very interesting sketch of the great Lakes, their average depths and other particulars. The several Railways now in progress were also described—and he concluded by briefly adverting to union of these Colonies. The Lecture was illustrated by an excellent map, and was delivered extemporaneously. Henry Fitth, Esq., will Lecture next Monday, on "The Progress of social condition; and Manners in England, from the earliest period."—*Ch. Witness.*

Sharp Shooting in a Merchantman.—During the recent cruise of the United States practising ship *Preble*, an acting midshipman named Peakes, from the Annapolis Naval School fired with a thirty two pound shot, twice in succession, directly through the head of a barrel used as a target, at a distance from half to three quarters of a mile, shivering it to atoms.

The Portsmouth Transcript says, the third barrel was then sent out, the third shot fired, and at that instant the target sank to a hollow of the sea, the ball passed through the top of the swell to the spot where the barrel was placed, and had it remained an instant longer would have shared the fate of the others. Few old veterans in the service could equal that.

Additional Hotel Accommodation.—We learn that the Messrs. Scammell—nine hosts of the St. John Hotel—are engaged in the laudable undertaking of organizing an association for the purpose of building a first class Hotel in this City. Such a building is much wanted, and we hope that in appearance, as well as in extent, the construction will be one in keeping with the age, and commensurate with the requirements of strangers who may visit our City.

No. 6, Engine Company.—This efficient organization gave a magnificent Ball at the St. John Hotel last Wednesday evening. We cannot pay the occasion a higher compliment, than to say, that the ladies were delighted, and the gentlemen never were better pleased. All passed off "merrily as a marriage bell."

☞ We beg to acknowledge the receipt of *Godey's Lady's Book*, for January, from the publisher at Philadelphia; and also the *Anglo American Magazine* for January, from Mr. Maclear, Toronto.—Both these publications are worth three times the amount charged for them.

New Ship.—On the 2d instant, a splendid Ship of 1354 tons was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. King & Storms, in Portland. She is called the *Herald of the Morning*, and is constructed of the very best materials and workmanship.

FARMER'S PRICES—COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef 2½ @ 3d.;	Mutton, 3½d. @ 4d.
Butter 11d. @ 1s;	Pork 4d.;
Eggs 1s. 6d.	Geese 2s to 2s. 6d.
Turkey 7d. @ 8d.	Buckwheat 12s. 6d.;
Oats 3s. ⅌ bushel;	Potatoes, 4s. 6d ⅌ bushel;
Hay £5 per ton;	Beef on foot $6 to $7 ⅌ cwt.

(For the Chronicle.)

Mr. Editor,—The Morning News, among some highly interesting *Politico-Marine intelligence* contained in its columns on Wednesday last, seems to have forgotten to state concerning the clipper "*W. J. Hitchie*" which it mentions, that that *bark* and two smaller craft, finding themselves unseaworthy and insufficient for the piratical expedition which they had undertaken—were obliged to run ashore, where they have stuck ever since—preferring to wait another opportunity in the hope of being again fitted up and sent to sea, to the risk of foundering and being totally lost, which was imminent. It is now thought that the piratical clipper above mentioned will be glad to give up its improper business, and enter the ranks of the regular liners, where its fast sailing qualities may be turned in a proper direction.

Your's, in haste, A 1

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, *is the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadephia and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rate as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the following notice of the most popular remedy of the day

Wild Cherry Balsam.

We speak in praise of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, because we believe from our own knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, coming from such a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favour of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver, &c. &c.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

on account of its great popularity has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated.

EXAMINE CLOSE BEFORE PURCHASING!

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phil," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of

H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped with a wrapper; copyright secured, 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of I. BUTTS.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent, St. John New-Brunswick.

Married.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. Saml. Robinson, Mr. Jeremiah Nason, of St. Martin's, to Charlotte Batsheba, sixth daughter of Mr. Jacob Gray, of this city.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. E. N. Harris, Mr. Alexander B. Lockhart, to Miss Sarah Kelly.

On the 13th, by the same, Mr. Alexander Lyons, to Miss Charlotte Miles, of Sussex.

On the 12th, by the Rev. Mr. M'